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MAY JUL 7 1955

MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner — Chadwick H. Smith, Chairman — Paul R. McClure, Commissioner
Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-148 — JUNE, 1955

Employment Gain In May Is 10,300 Over February

Wage earners in Montana non-farm industries rose to 153,500 in May, 5,200 above the April level and 10,300 more than were working in February, low point of winter employment. The eight-year average increment in May over April is 4,060, and in May over February is 11,100. Estimates on employment are compiled by the Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Measures Seasonal Influence

Seasonal influences account for the annual upturn from the low levels traditional in winter and early spring. Crews engaged in lumbering, logging, contract construction, wholesale and retail trade, service industries, transportation, and to some extent in government activities are enlarged as the spring advances, reach a maximum in July to September, and recede again as winter severity curbs outdoor performance.

2,400 Gain in Construction

The May employment figures show the timber industry increased its employment by 900, contract construction by 2,400, trade circles by 1,100, service industries by 500, government by 400, and transportation by 300. At the same time field reports indicate that adverse weather in May had deferred the opening of numerous construction and other projects which would have added more thousands of workers to payrolls. Most of these enterprises will be staffed during June.

Miners Leave for Outdoor Work

Mining was the only major industry with fewer employees in May than in April, a difference of only 300. This is a counter seasonal influence, marked by the annual migration of miners from underground into open air jobs for the summer. The finance industry, another year-round employment field, showed no change from April figures.

Approaches Year-Ago Level

Montana's improving economy is reflected in the fact that the May figures on employment come the nearest, since last August, to matching those of the same month a year before. Wage earner levels were reduced at that time by prevalence of a labor difference in mining, and each month since August has shown a decrease of from 9,400 to 2,400 from the same month of the preceding year. In May this deficit has shrunk to 1,600 and it may be wiped out by increased employment during summer months.

Less Employment by Government

A significant contributor to the May deficit from May of 1954 is governmental employment, which is down 1,200 from a year ago. Transportation is also 1,100 below last May, reflecting the continuing effect of

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MAY'S WORK APPLICANT COUNT DOWN 3,650 FROM APRIL FIGURE, HEAVY DEMAND AHEAD

Decline of 3,650 jobseekers in May from April figures is indicated in reports from the state's employment service offices. From an April count of 9,227, the number of active job applicants receded to 5,565 as of May 25. This is 600 below the figure of May, 1954, and is the second time in the past 26 months that there were fewer jobseekers than the same month of the year before. February had shown a minor advantage of 150.

Adverse Weather Delays Outdoor Work

At the same time reports from the field offices reveal that a huge backlog of construction projects, logging and lumber assignments, highway jobs, repair and improvement programs, and other seasonal employment will continue to make deep inroads into the supply of available manpower during June and July. Unfavorable weather in May caused postponement of many building starts, curtailed the working crews on other enterprises, and thus reduced the rate of re-employment after seasonal shutdowns.

Work-Applicant Count in Review

	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
February	12,304	12,455	10,995	10,136	12,336	18,556
April	9,227	8,945	6,043	5,705	7,048	8,268
May	5,565	6,191	4,324	3,276	4,312	6,755
June	*4,900	5,403	3,910	2,957	4,240	5,809
July	*4,000	4,283	3,249	2,191	3,260	3,920
September		3,782	2,288	1,388	2,304	2,578
November		5,617	5,048	4,135	4,341	5,349

* Estimate.

Fewer Jobseekers Than Year Ago

May figures on active work applicants are 600 below those of a year ago and 1,200 below those of five years ago, when the state was emerging from threat of a recession. The present reserve, however, is higher than in May of 1953, 1952, and 1951, when huge construction projects were helping to absorb the state's labor supply early each season.

Will Build New Airbase

Absence of such mass-employment projects in this year's economy, however, is compensated by a wider distribution of smaller units, and by the launching of an airbase construction program near Glasgow. Extensive building programs at Billings, Great Falls, Bozeman, Missoula, Helena, and other cities will be drawing upon the present surplus labor supply at a steady rate during the next two months. Completion of important building projects this summer at Columbia Falls, Billings, Kalispell and Helena will be followed by start of other building enterprises which will absorb most of the manpower thus released.

Schools Supply Additional Manpower

Additional labor supply is annually made available by the closing of school and college terms in early June. While much of this labor withdraws from the market again in September, it normally proves a valuable aid in manning the state's peak labor needs through the summer months.

Aluminum Plant Nearing Completion

One of the state's principal users of manpower at present is the building of a new aluminum plant in the Flathead. About 1,200 are engaged in that work at present but the number is expected to decline during June and July as separate contracts reach completion. The operation of the plant will require from 400 to 600 workers, many of whom have already been engaged for an expected start in late summer of this year.

High Water Slows Tiber Project

Tiber Dam on the Marias river near Chester is also a major employer and will increase its forces for the rest of this year. Employment there during May was interrupted by frequent rains, and high water is threatening to continue the interruptions during part of June.

State Highway Uses 500 More Men

State highway contracts and maintenance used 500 more men in May than in April. Contractors had 1,117 on payrolls, constructing 14 bridges costing one and a quarter millions of dollars, and 278 miles of road, along with railroad overpasses, shop buildings and gravel crushing assignments. Contracts were awarded but work was not in progress on 295 miles of highway and $629,000 worth of bridges. Maintenance crews on the state highways numbered 737 in May, about the same as in April and in May a year ago.

Farm Demand Due in July, August

Farm operations have been a potent factor in absorbing Montana's winter surplus of manpower, and will continue to require skilled help and experienced labor from the same market used by industry. The heavy farm demand will come in July and August, for haying and harvesting. Part of the supply comes from in-migrants and transients.

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Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary June 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(80 jobseekers; 36 men, 44 women; 11 men and 7 women over 45). Employment picked up during May with resumption of work on the nearly completed high school, eight on a new commercial structure, and increased crews on a number of residences. A big garage building is to be contracted in June. Smelter employment is stable, on a five-day week; replacements during summer will be drawn from college and older high school students.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup—(630 jobseekers; 387 men, 243 women; 170 men and 60 women over 45). Construction employment is not up to standard, about 100 carpenters still awaiting employment June 1, other skills in proportion. Two big bank buildings nearly completed, four new schools to be built, housing construction fairly active, airport job well advanced, farm labor demand heavy in May.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(152 jobseekers; 75 men, 77 women; 44 men and 11 women over 45). Active file melted rapidly during May but construction is not yet under full steam. Three dormitory structures are nearing completion, a road job is manned, school buildings at Manhattan and Willow Creek are under way, local labor adequate. Cement plant at Trident plans five million dollar expansion and corresponding increased employment.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(382 jobseekers; 308 men 74 women; 75 men and 54 women over 45). Labor demands in trade, construction and agriculture have reduced supply here. Replacements for miners leaving for outdoor work through the summer have kept pace, but scarcity of qualified miners continues. Tourist season opening is stimulating employment in trade and service. Highway and building construction is slow, due to wet weather. Building of division offices for a chain store to begin late in summer. New junior high school to be built.

CUT BANK—(191 jobseekers; 168 men, 23 women; 53 men and 12 women over 45). Outside work was on a restrained scale through May, due to unfavorable weather. Oil field demand is expected to grow during June, along with that in construction where school buildings, two libraries, many new homes, are to be erected and considerable street work is planned.

DILLON—(59 jobseekers; 26 men, 33 women; 20 men and 2 women over 45). Six homes and an office building are under way and a remodeling job is in progress, using 14 construction workers. City sewer job to be finished in June. Three small mines resumed work in May, while an oil drilling project shut down for refinancing.

LABOR MARKET REFLECTORS

Employment—	1955 May	1955 April	1954 May	May Ave. 1950-1954
Industrial Employment	153,500	148,300	155,100	151,900
New Job Applicants	2,656	2,830	2,891	2,709
Job Applicants, end of month	5,565	9,227	6,191	4,972
Insured Unemployment—	**June 10 1955**	**May 6 1955**	**June 11 1954**	**Avg. 1st June Wk. 1950-1954**
New and Renewal Claims	270	331	320	231
Unemployed Weeks Filed	2,559	5,105	2,457	2,067
Total Unemployment Claims	2,829	5,436	2,777	2,298

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(336 jobseekers; 264 men, 72 women; 62 men and 16 women over 45). Labor supply includes in-migrants from Dakota and Minnesota seeking jobs on new airbase. Construction to start in early June, may need several hundred workers from outside by July or August. Highway surface job starting, with crew of 15. An apartment building, several store structures, and two office buildings to be started in July.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(79 jobseekers; 52 men, 27 women; 12 men and 8 women over 45). Most construction crews were of skeleton dimension through May, rainy weather. Full crews expected during June. Pipeline contract is to be let. Present labor supply will suffice until early July.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(730 jobseekers; 475 men, 255 women; 208 men and 48 women over 45). Labor supply appears ample through June, with addition of workers released from classrooms. Trade and construction demand is greater than a year ago, and railroad bridge and track crews have been sent out. A score of business buildings, airbase runway, two highway projects, and completion of roller mill at the smelter will require available manpower and probably require carpenters, painters and electricians from outside.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(147 jobseekers; 111 men, 36 women; 40 men and 13 women over 45). Labor supply above normal for this time, logging and lumbering resumption lags as wet weather keeps the roads soft. About 30 forest employees went to work in May. Eight new houses are under way, more to start. Agricultural labor supply about all consumed.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(68 jobseekers; 26 men and 42 women; 2 men and 4 women over 45). Closing of schools is supplementing the labor supply. Increased hiring activity noted on the railroad, in construction, and in trade and service. Practically all local labor is employed, except the "hard-to-please" applicants.

HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs—(362 jobseekers; 269 men, 93 women; 104 men and 30 women over 45). Non-farm demand for labor is below the level of recent years, agricultural demand is greater. High school building and state laboratory fully staffed and to be completed this summer. New theatre in prospect, also an irrigation project involving tunnels and canals.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—(837 jobseekers; 627 men, 210 women; 237 men and 57 women over 45). Late season has delayed the resumption of logging and lumbering, demand just being felt as June begins. Supply is more than sufficient. Building of business structures and housing will require about 450 construction workers during June and July, some of whom will be drawn from crews now on the aluminum plant, where contracts are nearing completion. Present employment of 1,200 there will shrink in June.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(71 jobseekers; 35 men, 36 women; 10 men and 11 women over 45). Employment demand down from May of 1954 but will pick up in June and July. About 25 new homes under way, with more to start; two super markets, two business buildings, tourist cabins, street and curbing construction, and oil production add to labor demand prospects. Approach road to Missouri bridge site will finish in September and some road contracts to be let in July.

Employment Gain In May Is 10,300 Over February

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manpower savings made by railroads in adoption of new motive power on their lines.

Trade Employment Up

Other major industries show slight gains over last May, or equally minor declines. Trade employment is up 600, finance industries 400, manufacturing 200. Mining is 300 below its level of last May, and contract construction is short 200. Service industries are at the same employment level as a year ago.

EIGHT YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.9	157.1	156.8	152.2	150.7	148.8	147.0
1951	141.9	139.4	140.3	145.9	149.4	154.1	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.4	151.7	150.6	149.0
1952	140.5	140.7	143.0	149.7	154.8	159.9	159.5	161.2	160.4	157.9	156.0	154.9	153.2
1953	145.8	144.5	146.3	149.7	153.1	158.0	158.5	160.6	160.3	159.6	157.6	156.4	154.2
1954	146.6	145.4	147.1	150.7	155.1	160.3	161.3	161.4	152.3	150.2	152.3	150.6	152.8
1955	143.6	143.2	144.2	148.3	153.5								

Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary June 1

(Continued from Page Two)

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber—(248 jobseekers; 178 men, 70 women; 63 men and 23 women over 45). Outdoor construction well started. A road job and road surfacing is in progress, bridge work resumed on Wilsall project. A high school to be built at Clyde Park. Logging is held up by soft roads and continued rainy weather; mills on short log supply. Railroad situation continues gloomy, though few workers back in shops and roundhouses. Two extra gangs of 40 men sent out.

MILES CITY, Baker, Broadus, Ekalaka, Colstrip, Forsyth, Terry—(116 jobseekers; 73 men, 43 women; 32 men and 16 women over 45). A sharp drop in both the active file and the claim load occurred in May as workers were returned to gainful employment. No large scale building or construction program is in sight, but small projects, trade and service, and farm employment has the labor market nearly in balance.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior—506 jobseekers; 357 men, 149 women; 132 men and 47 women over 45). Soft roads and wet weather lingered through May, delaying resumption of the timber industry and of construction projects. Labor disputes in ranks of teamsters and mechanics idled about 100 workers, with no settlement reached in May. Work is starting on a new high school building at Missoula, and two new bridges and a by-pass in prospect.

POLSON—(266 jobseekers; 158 men, 108 women; 41 men and 16 women over 45). All outdoor employment was held up beyond normal dating by prolonged wet weather, including logging activities. Road building and repair has given employment to part of the crews regularly engaged in those jobs and some building construction has begun. Local supply appears adequate.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad, Tiber Dam—(146 jobseekers; 106 men, 40 women; 7 men and 6 women over 45). Building construction is at a minimum, no new projects. Tiber Dam crews have been laid off much of May because of adverse weather and now because of high water. Oil field work is not yet opened up at summer pace. Heavier employment in all outdoor lines is expected in June and July, and local supply will not be sufficient.

SIDNEY—(81 jobseekers; 64 men, 17 women over 45). Construction hiring began in late May, later than usual. Road contract has been let and work will start shortly. Eight new homes under way, more are about to start. A new school building at Fairview will use labor from that city. Farm demand is mostly tractor operators, and for hand labor. About 900 Texas Mexicans are in the area.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(80 jobseekers; 52 men, 28 women; 21 men and 6 women over 45). Construction is in full swing, residences, commercial buildings, street paving, a highway project, and three railroad extra gangs. No new oil employment but five drilling rigs and three exploratory crews are in the field. Local labor adequate for industry, in-migrants are supplying farm labor needs. Two school buildings and two churches are to be started this summer.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	May 1955 (2)	April 1955 (3)	May 1954	Apr. '55 to May '55	May '54 to May '55
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	153,500	148,300	155,100	5,200	—1,600
Manufacturing	18,200	17,400	18,000	800	200
Durable goods	10,800	10,000	10,500	800	300
Lumber and timber products	5,800	4,900	5,700	900	100
Primary metals	3,700	3,900	3,600	— 200	100
Other (4)	1,300	1,200	1,200	100	100
Nondurable goods	7,400	7,400	7,500	00	— 100
Food and kindred products	3,400	3,300	3,600	100	— 200
Printing and publishing	1,600	1,700	1,600	— 100	00
Petroleum refining	1,400	1,400	1,200	00	200
Other (5)	1,000	1,000	1,100	00	100
Mining	11,100	11,400	11,400	— 300	— 300
Metal mining	7,900	8,200	8,300	— 300	— 400
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic	700	700	800	00	— 100
Petroleum-natural gas production	2,500	2,500	2,300	00	200
Contract Construction	9,900	7,500	10,100	2,400	— 200
Contractors, building construction	3,600	2,700	3,600	900	00
Contractors, other than building	3,100	2,000	3,600	1,100	— 500
Contractors, special trade	3,200	2,800	2,900	400	300
Transportation and utilities	21,300	21,000	22,400	300	—1,100
Interstate railroads	12,600	12,300	13,400	300	— 800
Transportation except railroads	3,400	3,400	3,500	00	— 100
Utilities including communication	5,300	5,300	5,500	00	— 200
Trade	39,600	38,500	39,000	1,100	600
Wholesale trade	8,800	8,600	8,500	200	300
Retail trade	30,800	29,900	30,500	900	300
General merchandise and apparel	5,400	5,400	6,100	00	— 700
Food stores	4,700	4,700	4,400	00	300
Eating and drinking establishments	8,000	7,600	7,900	400	100
Automotive and filling stations	6,300	6,000	5,800	300	500
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,400	6,200	6,300	200	100
Finance, insurance and real estate	5,400	5,400	5,000	00	400
Services and miscellaneous	19,800	19,300	19,800	500	00
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	2,900	2,600	3,100	300	— 200
Personal services	2,200	2,200	2,200	00	00
Other (6)	14,700	14,500	14,500	200	200
Government	28,200	27,800	29,400	400	—1,200
Federal	6,400	6,100	7,500	300	—1,100
State and local	21,800	21,700	21,900	100	— 100
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	18,200	17,800	18,000	400	200
Manufacturing	2,900	2,900	2,700	00	200
Contract construction	1,500	1,300	1,400	200	100
Transportation and utilities	2,400	2,400	2,600	00	— 200
Trade, wholesale and retail	5,700	5,600	5,600	100	100
Services and miscellaneous (7)	3,500	3,400	3,400	100	100
Government	2,200	2,200	2,300	00	— 100

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.

(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 772 selected Montana establishments.

(3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 1,038 such establishments.

(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.

(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.

(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.

(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, insurance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN MAY, 1955, AND MAY, 1954

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements								U. I. Claims Wk. 6-10	
	May 1955		May 1954		May 1955		May 1954		May 1955				May 1954					
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	1955	1954
Anaconda	30	6	40	11	80	13	108	16	36	10	46	16	55	19	74	19	48*	87
Billings	312	76	298	77	630	168	913	297	396	978	1,374	198	357	888	1,245	228	489	320
Bozeman	103	14	198	53	152	29	181	49	223	118	341	79	288	142	430	113	30	49
Butte	209	78	256	33	382	92	726	86	252	17	269	120	64	7	71	15	297	406
Cut Bank	48	16	48	11	191	79	56	19	54	26	80	40	81	25	106	46	69	26
Dillon	67	27	101	39	59	14	28	7	35	116	151	55	31	136	167	72	15	21
Glasgow	138	77	184	46	336	110	212	47	142	48	190	78	192	84	276	120	79	44
Glendive	42	17	79	30	79	25	76	18	104	174	278	101	120	91	211	76	45	23
Great Falls	467	139	465	175	730	214	605	215	498	303	801	331	556	256	812	342	345	377
Hamilton	49	18	50	9	147	45	112	28	67	257	324	36	42	261	303	17	58	59
Havre	101	29	133	46	68	9	83	21	327	88	415	223	226	134	360	205	27	27
Helena	159	54	175	46	362	124	358	119	137	100	237	119	221	75	296	135	137	162
Kalispell	214	69	207	55	837	262	1,186	395	108	21	129	56	129	11	140	57	448	483
Lewistown	46	9	68	14	71	14	92	17	36	106	142	60	57	107	164	52	50	50
Livingston	87	21	100	39	246	71	197	57	77	68	145	53	124	73	197	101	79	73
Miles City	34	9	42	12	116	33	152	55	120	352	472	112	121	386	507	146	68	70
Missoula	221	74	123	36	506	180	683	205	148	216	364	98	312	533	845	181	266	294
Polson	143	12	43	9	266	54	214	70	48	12	60	32	15	11	26	11	78	122
Shelby	79	26	177	25	146	35	77	13	75	68	143	75	150	113	263	78	53	32
Sidney	34	6	51	3	81	18	79	14	64	663	727	29	80	334	414	26	34	25
Thomp. Fls.**																	81	
Wolf Point	73	19	53	13	80	23	53	21	67	79	146	51	44	98	142	32	33	27
TOTALS	2,656	796	2,891	782	5,565	1,612	6,191	1,769	3,014	3,820	6,834	1,962	3,265	3,784	7,049	2,072	2,829	2,777

* Includes 80 claims of Federal Employees UC program instituted January 1, 1955. ** Office re-opened June 1.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May (1) 1955	Apr. (2) 1955	May 1954	May (1) 1955	Apr. (2) 1955	May 1954	May (1) 1955	Apr. (2) 1955	May 1954
All Manufacturing	$81.93	$80.78	$78.25	40.3	39.9	40.2	2.03	2.02	1.95
Durable goods	80.72	80.60	78.90	40.4	40.4	41.1	2.00	1.99	1.92
Primary metals	77.10	76.79	73.56	39.6	39.5	38.8	1.95	1.95	1.90
Nondurable goods	84.02	81.04	77.17	40.2	39.1	38.8	2.09	2.07	1.99
Food and kindred products	73.22	70.04	66.02	42.0	41.3	40.5	1.74	1.70	1.63
All Mining	83.71	82.56	81.13	38.6	38.1	38.0	2.17	2.17	2.14
Metal mining	79.37	79.43	76.05	37.8	37.9	36.5	2.10	2.10	2.08
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	79.07	78.87	74.70						
Transportation (except railroads)	96.32	96.05	87.38						
Utilities and communication	70.67	70.47	68.71	38.6	38.6	39.2	1.83	1.83	1.75

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION OF MONTANA
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